REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,315.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SIMLA, (2,449 tons, and 63 H.P., Captain H. Carter, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

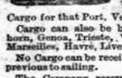
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no Brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 26th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s DERBY, 1,299 tons, S. M. Newman, Commander, will sail for Liverpool about the 20th July, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

FARE..... £45, Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c.

For Passages only, apply to JOHNSON & Co., Ship-brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th August. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 4th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	38	25	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	Without Food.
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

PURE WATER.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

The only Filter that will purify water

Constantly and Abundantly.

No. 1, Rs. 20 ; No. 2, Rs. 28 ; No. 3, Rs. 38.

No. 1 with Wicker covering for Travellers, Rs. 22.

A discount of 10 per cent, Cash with Order.

A Pamphlet, descriptive of the discovery, with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities, post-free on application.

The Undersigned will be glad to send the above Filter on trial, to be returned if not approved.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

A FEW REAMS of first quality CREAM LAID DEMY, 21 lbs.—size 23 by 17½ inch.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867.

"Cordova Exhibition, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lave der Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COTTON PICKINGS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Scott's and Brice's Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned.

Under instructions from Messrs. Whittle and Co.—
112 lbs. Pickings and Gunnies and Hoops of 6 Bales marked D Y M E S 8—3.
36 lbs. Pickings.
691 lbs. Sap-pickings.
Dharwar Pickings.
Under instructions from Kursondass Vullubdass, Esq.
20 Cwts. Pickings from Bales marked K V and S N, and Gunnies and Hoops from 113 Bales lying at Scott's Press, Colaba.
Under instructions from Messrs. G. Sigg and Co.
7 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs. Pickings from 37 Bales marked G. S. & Co., also Gunnies and Hoops of 37 Bales now lying at Brice's Press, Colaba.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th July 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

The remaining Coral Dress Ornaments and gilt Jewellery, consisting of Rings, Ear-rings, Pins, Chains, Watch Guards, Bracelets, Brooches, Beads for Necklace, Necklet and Pendant, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A Bay Arab, aged, steady and quiet in harness.

ALSO, AT 3 P.M.

At G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

A Jolly Boat.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glass Ware, a first-class Mahogany Full-sized Slate Billiard Table by Mitchinson & Co., a Full-toned Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, nearly new, a first-rate Sewing Machine by "Wheeler and Wilson," a handsome English-built Carriage Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by "Rock," a do. do. Buggy by E. Kesterton, an English-built 4 Wheel Dogcart by Rogers & Co., a handsome Fast-trotting Thorough-bred Australian Brougham Horse, height 15-2, a do. do. Mare, quiet in harness, &c., at the Bombay Gas Works, Chinchpoogly.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Billiard Table, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C. Gandoy, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 6 entrees and 2 ditto ditto containing dessert knives and forks, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces, sideboards, dining-room chairs, handsomely carved blackwood, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation and sofa couches, a centre Ottoman chiffonier, buffets, a first-class 8 feet billiard table, by Mitchinson & Co., a full-toned grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, nearly new, a first-rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson in working order, Brussels carpets, English iron painted and gilt bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes presses, wardrobes, toilet and shaving glasses, gentlemen's writing table, cloisbes baskets, toilet horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, an American stove, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, by Rock.

A ditto ditto Buggy by E. Kesterton of Long Acre.

An English-built 4 wheeled Dog Cart, by Rogers & Co.

A hand-some fast-trotting Australian Brougham Horse.

A ditto ditto Mare.

A Cow and Calf.

Sets of English plated mounted single Harness.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th July 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. ORISSA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. CANDIA, from Southampton, 20th June 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. MALTA, from Southampton, 13th June 1872.

S.S. IBERIAN, from Liverpool, 17th June 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE KNAPSACK MANUAL FOR SPORTSMEN ON THE FIELD.—I. Hunting Fields of the World. II. Preparations and Requisites of Trophies on the Field. III. Artistic Setting up of Trophies. IV. The Home Museum. By Edwin Ward, F.Z.S. Post 8vo. boards. Price Five Shillings. Published by the Author, 40, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, and Bradbury Evan & Co., 10 Bouverie Street, London, and kept on sale by the Booksellers in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).

—NOTICE.—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next, at 3 P.M., for the following business :—

1st. To receive and pass the Accounts for the season ending 30th June 1872.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in room of those who retire by rotation.

4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th July 1872.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).

—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to the 6th August 1872.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th July 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE PUTLOO, formerly of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, who died on or about the 2nd day of January 1872, has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ARDASEER DOSSABHOY MOONSHEE, one of the Executors thereof. All persons indebted to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee, or to us as his Solicitors ; and all persons having any Debt or Claim upon or affecting the Estate of the said deceased are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims to us as Solicitors to the said Executor at our Office, in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof ; at the expiration of which period the Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo, the Testator, among the persons entitled thereto, without regard to any Debts or Claims not then sent in or made known to him, and the said Executor will not be liable for the Assets so distributed to any person, of whose Debt or Claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated this 18th day of July 1872.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Solicitors to Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee.

A MAN, experienced in Drawing, Surveying, Levelling, Road-making, Mining and Building, desirous to obtain a SITUATION, offers his services to any Gentleman having a vacancy in these Departments. He holds very good Certificates. Address "A.B.," Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

REQUIRED, for the Kurrachee Harbour Works Special (temporary) Establishment, a HARBOUR SURVEYOR. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to

W. H. PRICE, M. Inst., C.E.,
Superintendent Kurrachee Harbour Works.

Kurrachee Harbour Works Office, Manora, 11th July 1872.

NOTICE.

In a few days will be Published,

COMMENTARIES ON THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE,

By J. H. Nelson, M.A., M.C.S., Barrister-at-Law.

A CRITICAL and Explanatory Work, intended primarily for the use of Mofussil Judges and Pleaders, giving under each section decisions of all the Courts, English and Indian, excerpts from the best legal authors, and copious exegetic notes.

Price, up to September 1st, Rs. 15 ; after the date Rs. 17. Postage Re. 1.

Apply to the Manager *Madras Mail* Press.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons ; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell ; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The finest oil is that which is most devoid of colour, taste, and smell. Chemical Analysis lends no support to the opinion at one time entertained that the brown oil was superior, as a therapeutical agent, to the pale oil."—Dr. Pereira.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES ;

Capsuled and labelled with the Trade Mark of

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—Rs. 1,00,00,000, DIVIDED INTO 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH.

First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each = Rs. 50,00,000 Paid up.
Reserved Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each on which Rs. 100 per Share have been paid.

Directors.

A. J. MACDONALD, Esq., (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)
CAPTAIN G. F. HENRY.
WALTER LANG, Esq. (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIK, Esq.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

NINTH REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit the audited accounts of the Bank for the half year ended 30th June last.

During the period under review a fair demand for money has prevailed at remunerative rates, and the funds at the Bank have been employed.

The working of the Branches has been satisfactory, although in consequence of the short cotton crop, the operations of several of them have been somewhat circumscribed.

In order to facilitate the business of the Dhollera Branch, the Directors have opened a sub-Agency at Wudwan, which may require hereafter to be enlarged. They submit the sanction of the Shareholders to the arrangement.

The Profit and Loss statement shows a net gain during the past six months of Rs. 7,13,673-3-2. To this there falls to be added the balance of Rs. 2,76,936-5-6 brought from the half year ended 31st December 1871, making a total of Rs. 9,90,609-8-8 for distribution.

Agreeably to the Articles of Association, the Directors, having to the exceptional circumstances of the profits, recommend their appropriation in the following manner :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	3,00,000	0	0
In transfer to Reserved Fund	5,00,000	0	0
In reduction of cost of premises	20,000	0	0
In alterations and repairs at Head Office	10,000	0	0
In bonus to Establishment	30,000	0	0
In transfer to a Contingent Account to meet losses for any losses not provided for	15,000	0	0
In payment of furniture for Branches	8,000	0	0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	27,609	8	8
	Rs. 9,90,609	8	8

The *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* of the 10th June will have acquainted the Shareholders that His Grace the Secretary of State for India has finally instructed the Government of India to "take measures for discontinuing the connection of the Government with the presidency banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, both as shareholder and part manager, on the expiration of the agreements now in force between the banks and the Government." And that His Grace "will not object to the public balances being left in the custody of the banks, if a plan can be devised by which, without contracting to be a shareholder, or taking a direct part in the management, the Government can be satisfied from time to time that the banks are prudently conducted and in a sound condition." The Directors have given their anxious consideration to the nature of the arrangements which will be rendered necessary by this new decision of policy, and have submitted proposals which, they trust, may meet with the approval of Government.

In their last Report, the Directors stated that Government had authorised the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay to pass an Act for the incorporation of the Bank, but the Financial Secretary to the Government of India has intimated that it is now obviously unnecessary to do so, and that any legislation on the subject must await the settlement of the questions relating to the presidency Banks which are under the consideration of Government. The Directors have urged that even under existing circumstances it would be desirable that Government should not be prejudiced by such a course, they trust their representations may not be without effect.

Mr. R. Valentine Reid having left the Direction, and proceeded to Europe, Mr. Walter Lang joined the Board at the invitation of the Directors. He now, however, in terms of Clause 10 of the Articles of Association, retires from office, along with Captain G. F. Henry, and both are eligible for re-election.

The Shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th July 1872.

Bombay, 15th July 1872.

M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
Secretary and Treasurer,
New Bank of Bombay (Limited).

Dear Sir,—We have now the pleasure to hand you our Report of the Audit of the Bank's Books and Accounts for the half year ending the 30th of June 1872.

We have carefully examined the Securities deposited in the Bank for safe custody, and compared them with the Registers, and have found them correct.

We have also found the Government Securities and Specie belonging to the Bank correct, and of the value stated in the accounts.

We have carefully inspected the Securities held by the Bank against Fixed Loans and Cash Credits, consisting of Government Paper, Guaranteed Railway shares, and Goods, and have found them satisfactory.

The Overdraft account is also satisfactory, small in amount, and fully covered by securities.

We have counted the Cash and Currency Notes at the Head Office ; their amount is correctly stated in the Balance Sheet.

We have compared the General Ledger Balances with those in the Balance Sheet, and found them agree.

The Cash Bills, Cash Credits, Fixed Loans, &c., at the Branches are vouched for by their respective Agents, whose Statements we have examined, and they are correctly stated in the Balance Sheet.

We have also examined the Stock Ledgers, the Branch Ledgers, and Security Ledgers, the balances in which we found correct, and in accordance with the statements in the Balance Sheet.

The Abstract of the Balance Sheet prepared for publication is correct, and the Profit and Loss Abstract shows the actual result of the half year's operations.—We are, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDHEE, } Auditors.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 30TH JUNE 1872.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Capital—						
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each paid up	50,00,000	0	0			
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each on which Rs. 100 per share have been paid up	10,00,000	0	0			
				60,00,000	0	0
„ Reserve Fund				5,00,000	0	0
„ Current Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1,78,10,091	12	7
„ Fixed do. do. do.				14,58,740	2	6
„ Government do. Treasury General Balance				4,74,91,740	9	4
„ Do. do. Branches				34,00,821	0	7
„ Bana Post Bills Outstanding				30,579	12	8
„ Other Liabilities				2,68,723	13	6
„ Balance of Profit and Loss Account				9,9,609	8	8
				Rs. 7,25,94,876	11	10

Cr.	R.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Government Securities				94,94,618	1	10
„ Fixed Loans on Government Securities, Bullion and Merchandise				14,11,212	11	4
„ Cash Credits do. do.				42,2,617	12	2
„ Overdrawn Current Accounts				14,157	12	7
„ Bills discounted and purchased				1,06,0,833	10	10
„ Balances with Correspondents				11,25,890	14	0
„ Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and Furniture therein at cost price	Rs. 4,50,000	0	0			
„ Do. do. at Ootacamund at cost price	Rs. 5,854	0	0			
„ Do. do. Ahmedabad	Rs. 9,150	13	8			
	Rs. 4,65,004	13	8			
Furniture at the different Branches at cost price	Rs. 28,808	0	0	4,93,312	13	8
Less written off				55,000	0	0
				4,38,312	13	8
„ Stamps						6,781	6	0
„ Stationery, value on hand						2,500	0	0
„ Adjusting account, being interest due the Bank to date on Fixed Loans, Cash Credits, and on Government Securities, also amount due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office, Treasury and Savings' Bank, less rebate of Interest, Discount and Exchange				1,21,106	14	3
Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion at Head Office and Branches				4,51,46,414	11	11
				Rs. 7,25,94,876	11	10

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON 30TH JUNE 1872.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Salaries at Head Office	77,609	12	5			
„ Auditors' Fees	1,0	0	0			
„ Directors' Fees	8,550	0	0			
„ Income Tax	7,154	4	4			
„ Rent, Taxes and Insurance	4,848	5	6			
„ Miscellaneous Charges including cost of transit of Specie	15,522	9	6	1,14,730	15	9
„ Salaries at Branches	62,926	10	9			
„ Other Charges at Branches including cost of transit of Specie	15,245	2	1	78,171	12	10
„ Brokerage Account				4,371	3	0
„ Interest paid at Head Office and Branches				54,259	4	0
„ Amount carried to Credit of Stationery Account				2,714	5	8
„ Net Profit 30th June 1872				7,13,673	3	2
				Rs. 9,67,949	12	5

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Interest received at Head Office and Branches	3,36,213	4	6
„ Exchange Do. do.	4,32,525	4	3
„ Commission Do. do.	46,926	15	0
„ Discount Do. do.	51,820	3	5
„ Interest on Government Securities	1,19,884	3	5
„ Profit on Bullion operations	10,571	13	10
	Rs. 9,67,949	12	5

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1872.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Dividend for Half Year ended 31st Dec. 1871	1,50,000	0	0
Balance at credit of this Account	9,90,609	8	8
	Rs. 11,40,609	8	8

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance of this account on 1st January 1872	4,26,936	5	6
„ Net Profit for Half Year ending 30th June '72	7,13,673	3	2
	Rs. 11,40,609	8	8

E. & O. E.

Bombay, 15th July 1872.

Examined and found correct.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDHEE } Auditors.

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

ROBERT CLARK, Chief Accountant.

A. J. MACDONALD,
G. F. HENRY,
WALTER LANG,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
E. D. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, } Directors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 79 of 1872

TRICUMJEE MOOLJEE, PITTAMBER PUDUMSEY, and BEWJEE KESSOWJEE, Hindoo Merchants, residing at Mandvee Bunder, outside the Fort, Bombay ; and NARIAN O YUSSONJEE, also Hindoo merchant, residing at Moly Khana Street, within the Fort, Bombay, and trading in Bombay in co-partnership under the name, style, and firm of TRICUMJEE MOOLJEE ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE GHEESTA and HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA, respectively, Parsee merchants, residing in Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, and trading in co-partnership under the name, style, and firm of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE GHEESTA ..... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 12th day of April last in the above Suit) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant, Dadabhoy Hormusjee Gheesta :—

The house of the defendant Dadabhoy Hormusjee, situate within the Fort, in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, and in the middle district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and the ground being registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 813, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the east by the property of Cowerjee Sorabjee Cooper, on the west by the property of Eduljee Bomanjee, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 1,764-9-8 for debt and interest, and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment. The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the defendant Dadabhoy Hormusjee Gheesta, in the above specified property.

20 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 18th July 1872.

Messrs. MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

FOR SALE, the BUSINESS and TOOLS, MACHINERY, &c., also valuable STOCK of the late A. CUTTER, of Baroda, Pyrotechnist (Firework Artist) to H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda.

The Stock comprises all the necessary implements and valuable chemicals, &c., used in the manufacture of Fireworks of the richest colours, brilliant fires, star, &c., &c., as produced by the above well known Artist ; also cases for Rs. 100 each = Rs 50,00,000 Paid up. Rs. 100 per share, and fairly worn threadbare at last by turning over and over."

[*Extract from Private Letter.*]

The "Graphic" can be sent regularly by Post at the following rates, including Postage, Christmas, and all Extra Numbers and Supplements :—

Australia, Brazil, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Gibraltar, Jamaica, Malta, Mexico, Natal, New Zealand, St. Thomas, Suez, West Indies, 38s., or 34s. thin paper.

To Ceylon, China, Constantinople, India, Japan, West Coast, South America, &c., or 26s. thin paper.

190, STRAND, LONDON.

BASS' PALE ALE,

Just received by Suez Canal.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Pints, Casks of 8 dozen	per dozen	3	12	4	4
Quarts, 4 „	„	5	12	6	4
Imperial Pints, 6 „	„	4	12	5	0
Imperial Quarts, 3 „	„	8	0	8	12

In quantities of less than one Cask, 4 annas per dozen extra.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under instructions from Government, the KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY will be CLOSED on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd July, instant, and until further Notice.

The Trains now running between Khamgaum and the Jullum Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be discontinued after the 22nd instant, and after that date all notices of Local and Through booking and arrangements for Passengers and other Traffic will, so far as they relate to the Line between Jullum and Khamgaum, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th July 1872.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their PLACE of BUSINESS from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET. All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO LET, a well-furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also information can be had regarding SELLING and BUYING CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c.

Just received, per Ship COSPATRICK, a new CANOE BAROUCHE.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, FLOUR, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE.

Imported direct Ex American Ship NONANTUM.

KEROSINE OIL, Devoe's best refined, in Patent Cans with Screw Nozzles.

BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, in Dwarf Boxes containing 20 to 25 lbs. each.

BEST REWIND SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.

BEST FRESH SWEET AMERICAN FLOUR, "Field's Extra" Brand, in Barrels.

ALSO ON HAND,

PRESERVED MILK, PEACHES, GREEN CORN, PEAS and LOBSTERS.

AMERICAN STREET LAMPS, fitted with Burners for Kerosine Lights, well adapted for Street Lighting and large Buildings.

For Terms apply to the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 29th June 1872.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. No change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ ea.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	743
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	[illegible]
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	525
40,000	2814	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	116
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	109-1/2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43-10/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£16	196-3/4	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,570
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	845
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,550	225p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,240
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,050
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	340
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	8,000
200	2,000	all	125do.	Bombay Press Co	2,250
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,050
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,850
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	350	Fort Press Co	8,400
300	2,000	1,500	30 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,040
300	1,000	all	200 p.	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,125
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	1,040
300	5,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,115
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	387½
120	2,500	all	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	850
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	650
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co	1,500
400	[illegible]	all	25p.m.	Alexandra Spinning	1,240
500	2,500	all	120*	Allianee Spinning	2,515
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,325
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	850
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	255
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Dharumsey Spinning	2,250
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,020
990	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,550
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a.	Royal	2,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH JULY.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Casts	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bls	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 2 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Por charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Tanjore (s)	Johnson	Hongkong, June 22.
	Baghdad (s)	Templeton	Calcutta, July 16.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Cashmere (s)	Gavin	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Zaire (s)	Oliver	London.
	Livorno (s)	Martino	Liverpool.
	Charlie Rickman	Lingley	Narrakal.
	Ada (s)	Patchell	Moulmein.

The ship Hooghly, Morley, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Ethiopia, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July		
15	Howdon	Ditchburn ....Liverpool, March 25.
	Bowfell	Ellery ....., April 6.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

July		
15	Scindia (s)	London via Suez Canal.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July 3 Australia, s.s., Murray from Bombay, with mail.
4 Gordon Castle, s.s., Campbell, from Hankow.
4 Hindostan, s.s., Roskell, from Shanghai.
5 Morning Star, ship, E. Evans, from Newcastle.
6 Glengyle, s.s., McBain, from Foochow.
6 Wyberton, s.s., Blacklin, from Cardiff.
8 Stamboul, ship, Thomas Hatch, from Calcutta.
8 Delhi, s.s., Wilkinson, from Calcutta, with mail.
9 Behar, s.s., Dundas, from Bombay, with mail.
9 Meikong, (M. M.) s.s., Bourdan, from China, with mail.
10 Persia, s.s., Merello, from Genoa, Italian.

DEPARTURES.

July 3 Paraense, s.s., Hollyer, to Gibraltar.
3 Australia, s.s., Murray, to Bombay.
4 Asia, s.s., McCallum, to London.
4 Gordon Castle, s.s., Campbell, to London.
4 Hindostan, s.s., Roskell, to London.
6 Glengyle, s.s., McLain, to London.
8 Kwangtung, H. M. s.s., Elton, to Perim.
9 Delhi, s.s., Wilkinson, to Suez.
9 Behar s.s., Dundas, to Suez.
10 Persia, s.s., Merello, to Genoa, Italian.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

July 12 Queen of Beauty, ship, Moullon, from Newcastle.
19 Empire of Peace, ship, Williamson, from Liverpool.
21 Magna Charta, ship, Everett, from Cardiff.
23 Garibaldi, ship, Sandberg, from Shields.
26 Noumea, ship, Roberson, from Birkenhead.
July 1 Edward Barrow, ship, Putnam, from Cardiff.
5 Morning Star, ship, Evans, from Newcastle.
6 Wyberton, s.s., Blacklin, from Cardiff.
6 Stamboul, ship, Thomas Hatch, from Calcutta.
9 Meikong, (M. M.) s.s., Bourdan, from China.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 18th instant :—

PIECE GOODS.

750	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	20 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs. A. P. 4 7 0
500	" "	" "	" " 6 lbs.	4 7 0
1,150	" "	" "	" " 7 lbs.	5 0 0
650	" "	45 "	" 8 lbs.	5 14 0
500	" "	" "	" 9 lbs.	6 10 0
5,000	" " T. Cloths	32 "	24 " 7 lbs.	5 2 0
1,300	" "	" "	" " 7 lbs.	5 3 0

COTTON.

25	Candies New Dhollerah, ready	.....	Rs. 232½
50	" " "	.....	230
50	" Veerumgaum "	.....	222
250	" Coompta "	.....	218-20

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—17TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 18th July, 12-37 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 16 minutes.

Via Turkey, 17th July, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 22 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th July, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 32 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 17th July, 3-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th July, 9-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 18th July, 2-39 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th to 8 P.M. of the 18th July is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 2	0 10
" Galle	14 17	4 5
" Kurrachee	0 44	0 1
" Madras	1 16	0 7

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18th July, 10-25 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 18th July, 1-24 P.M.; via Turkey, 17th July, 12-30 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 17th July, 2-5 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 17th July, 11-52 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

VINGORLA, 18th July, 10-45 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 3 inches 12 cents.

MANGALORE, 18th July, 5-5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 2 inches 29 cents.

CANNANORE, 18th July, 6 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 75, rainfall 30 cents.

CARWAR, 18th July, 6 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·87, rainfall 93 cents.

TUTICORIN, 18th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind east-south-east, thermometer 92, barometer 29·665.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 18.

Buchanan, Lieutenant, 26th Regiment, on leave, from Fyzabad.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 18.

Codrington, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Tauna.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 66 of 1871 :—

Lt. F. C. Symonds, S. C., Asst. Supt. S. M. C. Rev. Sur.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough (medical certificate) to Europe for two years, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Capt. E. W. Smyth, General List, Ben. Infy., Adjt. 31st Regt. Punjab N. I.

The late Col. H. Stanley, Bombay Inf., was allowed leave of absence on private affairs from the 10th Decr. 1871 to the 16th April 1872, on English furlough pay.

Surg. Maj. J. Turner, F. R. C. S., is appointed Depy Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, vice Thom.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay S. C. with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Ens. (now Lt.) Frederik Duncan Raikes, of the 66th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn. 27th (1st Belooch) Regt. N. L. I., 3rd May 1871.

Ens. (now Lt.) Frederick Duncan Raikes to have the rank of Lt. from the 3rd May 1871, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. T. M. Baumgartner, Political Supt., Akulkote, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him in the Notification dated the 29th May last, on the 9th inst.

Mr. P. Rpn, Asst. Secy. to Govt. in the Political Dept., has been allowed by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India a further extension of leave of absence for four months, on medical certificate.

Mr. Nundshanker Toolshanker assumed charge of his Office as Asst. Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, in charge Baroda, on the forenoon of the 10th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt. C. F. Baugh, Asr. Dis. Supt. of Police, Colaba, is invested with the powers of a Mag. 1 that Dist.

Baron De H. Larpent is reappointed to be Judge and Session Judge of Canara, and to act as Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar until further orders.

Capt. G. H. F. Codrington to act as Dist. Supt. of Police in the Tana Dist. until further orders.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. R. Scoble, barrister-at-law, to be Advocate General of Bombay.

Mr. J. W. Walker, Ag. Asst. Judge of Ahmedabad, is hereby invested with the appellate Jurisdiction contemplated in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act XIV. of 1869.

Asst. Surg. A. C. Gaye, in Medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Ahmednuggur, is invested with power to punish breaches of Nos. 14, 16, and 19 of the Rules of 8th June 1868, passed by H. E. the Govr. in Council under clause 7, section XI. of (Bombay) Act III. of 1867, subject to the limitation expressed in section 31 of the said Rules.

Mr. M. B. Baker and Baron De H. Larpent respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dharwar Adawlut on the 11th July 1872, before noon.

Mr. J. W. Orr resumed charge of the Offices of Prothonotary, Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Registrar of the High Court, on the 4th instant, before noon, and the Hon. the Acting Chief Justice has cancelled the unexpired portion of his leave.

Mr. F. Thelwall, an Asst. Collr. and a Mag. T. P. in the Khandeish District, is, so long as he is employed in that District, invested with powers under section 442 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Mag.

Under the provisions of section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. Giles to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. R. Middleton to be Second Asst. Colr. of Rutnagherie, continuing to act as Second Asst. Collr. of Dharwar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(IRRIGATION BRANCH.)

Mr. F. D. Campbell, C.E., received charge of the office of the Ex. Engr. for Irrigation, Sholapoor, from Mr. J. E. Whiting, C.E., on the forenoon of the 2nd July 1872.

Mr. J. G. Stagle received charge of the office of the Ex. Engr. Begaree Div., from Mr. J. Gregory, on the afternoon of the 1st July 1872.

Mr. C. S. Fahey received charge of the office of the Supt. of Works, Western Indus, from Mr. J. Gregory, on the afternoon of the 20th April 1872.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S., as an Acting Professor of the Deccan College, notified in the *Government Gazette* page 840, of the 4th instant, is hereby cancelled.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Acty. Deputy Commr. of Customs, P. D., is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 28th Aug. next, under section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 11th July 1872.

The following officers are reported to have passed in Military Surveying and Field Engineering at the Thomason College, Roorkee :—

By the Higher Standard.

Lt. E. A. Ball, 1-6th Foot, Capt. C. R. Pennington, 13th Ben. Cavy., Lt. R. A. Hickson, 1-3rd Foot, "The Buffs," with great credit.

By the Lower Standard.

Capt. W. F. Dodsworth, 26th Punjab Inf.
Lt. G. P. F. Byng, 105th Foot.
Bt. Major C. H. S. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Presidency District Order, dated the 27th June 1872, placing the services of Asst. Surg. W. A. D. Fasken at the disposal of the Insgr. Genl. of Hospitals Indian Medical Service, for special duty.

Poshawar District Order, dated the 17th June 1872, appointing Capt. W. G. Byron, 2nd Battn. 60th Rifles, to do duty at the Murree Convalescent Depot, vice Major R. W. Hinxman, promoted.

Landour Station Order, dated the 17th June 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. C. E. Wikeley, attached to No. 2 Batty. 24th Brig. R. A., to proceed to Agra, for duty with the 65th Foot.

Meean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 6th May 1872, directing all reports of the Brigade to be made to Bt. Col J. G. Boothby, R. A., in the absence of Major Genl. P. Hill, C.B., on Inspection duty.

Sappers and Miners.—Regimental Order, dated the 19th June 1872, appointing Lt. G. R. R. Savage, Bl. Engrs., to officiate as Instr. of Army Signalling, vice Lt. G. W. Tisdall, Bl. Engrs., deceased.

Dated the 28th June 1872, appointing Lt. W. E. L. Morgan, Bl. Engrs., offg. doing duty Officer Sappers and Miners, to be doing duty Officer, vice Lt. (Local Capt.) R. Harvey, Bl. Engrs., sick off.

Lt. W. W. Darby, Bl. Engrs., to officiate as Doing Duty Officer Sappers and Miners, vice Lt. W. North, officiating as Adjt., and in the room of Lt. J. H. Thurburn, Bl. Engrs., on leave on medical certificate.

6th Foot, (2nd Bat.)—Regimental Order, dated the 14th May 1872, appointing Qr. Mr. W. Holmes to officiate as Interpreter, during the absence on duty of Lt. C. Hope at the Murree Convalescent depot, with effect from the 1st April 1872, no other qualified officer being available.

100th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 16th June 1872, appointing Lt. D. W. Mackenzon to act as Interpreter, during the absence of Lt. T. R. M. Macpherson, on sick leave.

17th Ben. Cav.—Regimental Order, dated the 2nd May 1872 making the following Offg. appointments, during the absence of Capt. G. H. W. Hoggan, on furlough :—

Capt. T. B. M. Glascock, Adjt., to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Capt. E. G. Newnham, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjt.

Lt. B. H. S. Gower, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

19th Ben. Cav.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th June 1872, making the following Offg. appointments, with effect from the 17th Feb. to the 12th April 1872, consequent on Capt. A. J. F. Welchman being under arrest and the reversion of Major H. Melvill to his permanent appointment :—

Capt. W. Loch, 1st Squadron Subaltern and Offg. Adjt., to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lt. G. M. Abbott, 2nd Squadron Subaltern and Offg. 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 24th June 1872, appointing Capt. W. Loch, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 10th June 1872.

6th N. I.—Regimental Order, dated the 18th June 1872, making the following officiating appointments, in the room of Col. G. Hetherqui, Commdt., proceeding on leave :—

Col. W. Q. Pogson, 2nd in Comd., to officiate as Commdt.

Maj. W. F. Shaw, Wing Officer (on privilege leave), to officiate as 2nd in Comd., from such date as he may rejoin.

Capt. J. C. Minto, attached (on privilege leave), to officiate as Wing Officer, from such date as Major Shaw may take over the duties of Offg. 2nd in Comd.

Capt. R. H. Inglis, attached, to officiate as 2nd in Comd., until the return of Major Shaw, or Capt. Minto.

Dated the 26th June 1872, appointing Capt. J. C. Minto to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer, until the return from privilege leave of Major W. F. Shaw.

10th N. I.—Regimental Order, dated the 21st June 1872, appointing Capt. C. H. Palmer to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, with effect from the 8th idem, vice Capt. W. E. Chambers, transferred to another appointment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

20th Hussars.—Col. H. J. Stannus, C.B., to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from the 5th July to the 15th Oct., in extension of privilege leave.

Capt. J. D. Bird, to remain in Cashmere, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 14th Oct., in extension of privilege leave.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. Capt. G. F. Blackwood, (F. Bat., 23rd Brig.,) to Mussoorie and Simla, on private affairs, from the 28th Augt. to the 15th Oct., in extension of privilege leave.

Lt. J. D. E. Huddart, (No. 7 Bat., 6th Brig.) to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Lt. A. Wauchope, (Instructor in Gunnery 16th Brig.) to England, via Callcutta, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Asst. Surg. E. J. Boulton, (H. Baty. 8th Brig.,) to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 12th Aug. 1872 to the 20th March 1873 in extension of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. of the 22nd Feb. 1872.

6th Foot, 1st Bat.—Lt. G. H. C. Stracey, to Murree, from the 22nd June to the 20th Sept., on medical certificate.

Asst. Surg. R. Exham, to Murree, from the 28th June to the 28th Sept., on medical certificate.

21st Foot, 1st Bat.—Lt. F. E. H. Lambart, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot, 2nd Bat.—Asst. Surg. T. Walsh, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

63rd Foot.—Lt. R. W. Bastow, to remain in England, from the 28th Augt., until required to join depot of regiment at Chatham, in extension, on private affairs.

106th Foot.—Qr. Mr. F. Mackey, to remain at Kussowlie, from the 21st June to the 15th Oct., on medical certificate, in extension.

Staff Corps.—Bt. Col. S. J. Hire, (doing duty at Umballa,) to Simla, from the 1st May to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

Lt.-Col. R. H. Price, (2nd in Comd. 12th N. I.,) to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th May to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) J. E. Fraser, doing general duty at Benares, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

DRESS.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the Rt. Hon. the C.-in-C. is pleased to notify that staff uniform is to be worn by Depy. Asst. Adjt. Generals for Musketry, in lieu of that laid down at page 166 of the Dress Regulations; this rule is not compulsory for those officers who are completing in the above capacity the unexpired portion of their original appointments as District Inspectors of Musketry.

ARMS.

With the sanction of Government, the Rt. Hon. the C.-in-C. is pleased to announce, in continuation of G. O. C. C. dated 20th Oct. 1864, (p. 130 Compilation of Orders relating to Musketry), that the privilege of obtaining rifles from the Ordnance Department on payment, when they can be spared, is extended to regimental Staff Sergeants, to permit of their taking a part in shooting matches.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BEST.—July 13th, at Coimbatore, the wife of J. W. Best, C.S., of a daughter.

BURRELL.—July 14th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Rev. S. B. Burrell, of a daughter.

KINSMAN.—July 12th, at London, the wife of Captain H. J. Kinsman, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUTLER—CRESSWELL.—July 10th, at Saint Mary's Chapel, Masulipatam, by the Rev. C. Tanner, W. B. H. Butler, Talug Overseer D. P. W., to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Mr. P. Cresswell, Salt Superintendent, Kistna District.

McGRATH—CRESSWELL.—July 10th, at Saint Mary's Chapel, Masulipatam, by the Rev. C. Tanner, A. McGrath, D. P. W., to E. Joana, third daughter of Mr. P. Cresswell, Salt Superintendent, Kistna District.

DEATHS.

BORTHWICK.—July 14th, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, Mabel Grace, infant daughter of Francis Borthwick, Esq.

CAHILL.—July 9th, at Cannanore, Constance Mabel Lillian, the dearly loved child of Hannah and Stephen Cahill, aged 3 months and 17 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1872.

IF we refrain from answering the carping criticism of a contemporary, it is, as we are sure our readers must be aware, from no want of power to do so, but from fear of boring them to no purpose. It can be but little satisfaction, either to ourselves or to them, to point out that there is little inconsistency on our part in calling attention to the pressing need for utilising the stores of water in Khandeish to save harvests from being burnt up and cattle from starvation, while we protest against money being thrown away in constructing a railway to carry cotton to a harbour which has hitherto not been utilised, not because there are no means of bringing produce to the port, but because ships cannot load in all weathers there with safety. The fallacy of comparing the construction of American lines from private enterprise with that of Indian ones from the Government Treasury is again so obvious, that we are quite willing to let those who can be convinced by the writer who uses such arguments rest happy in their convictions, which, we are quite content to own, we despair of altering. We are quite willing to grant our contemporary perfect consistency in applying to him the words written of the Poet Shadwell—

"Others to some faint meaning make pretence,
"*The Statesman* never deviates into sense."

If he finds a class of readers whom it amuses, he is welcome to call our opposition to schemes for throwing away Government money in the interest of a clique of powerful merchants "mischievous," or to accuse us of inconsistency if ever we point out that there are ways of spending that money profitably and of "developing the resources of the country" in a manner more consistent with the dictates of common sense and economy. There is always something refreshing in reading about large sums of money, and, as all Asia may at the hitherto unprecedentedly low price of one anna daily hear such magnificent sums as "forty millions" and a "hundred millions" treated of in well rounded periods as mere fleabites, we think it must be confessed that, with vague windy generalities and occasional personalities thrown in, the readers of the *Statesman* would be unreasonable to expect anything like sound logic, honest facts, or even a higher style of comedy in its columns. What is provided is very cheap at the money—whether the other adjective which usually applies according to the well-known saying to cheap things is here also applicable, we leave the public to judge.

But while we decline to answer our contemporary in detail for the reasons we have stated, we would once more say a few words on this much-agitated Public Works question, and explain what our position on the subject is. The question to our minds is one of arithmetic, a simple matter—or rather a somewhat intricate one—of finance. There are so many ways of spending money to advantage in a country where so little is done by private enterprise, that the difficulty should not be to find profitable investments for the public money, but to choose the most profitable. We have had so many warnings of the financial danger of costly experiments, we could all of us point out so many necessary works to be done all over the country, that it is surely right that we should, as Mr. Gladstone would say, think "once, twice, nay thrice," before we embark in any of the former, when it is obvious, except to those poetical souls who think the State Treasury a Fortunatus' purse, our doing so must defer the carrying out of the latter. What hundreds of miles of cart tracks impassable for four months of the year, and forming the communications between centres of inland trade, might have been made smooth enough to allow wheeled traffic throughout the year for the money already expended on this very Carwar harbour. What number of cattle might have been saved, and from how many cultivators might ruin have been averted during the past year, had the money wasted on the Elphinstone property been expended in works of irrigation in the Deccan, in banding not only the main streams, but the numerous smaller streams and rivulets which drain the hills in the whole of the Western Deccan—works which would require but little engineering skill, where experience might be acquired at a cheap rate and where a failure, as failures there must be, would not be absolutely ruinous!

We do not wish to magnify bygone errors. Government in this country must be to a certain extent experimental. Everything is always only on its trial. Our railways, our irrigation works, all the phases of the "Peace and Public Works Policy," are but things of yesterday, and mistakes are to be expected. No one will deny that the highest expectations in this way have been justified, but still those who have made the mistakes have, with a few exceptions, made them while honestly endeavouring to do their best for the country they are called on to administer. All we demand in the name of the public we represent is mere caution for the future. If it is worth while to levy unpopular taxes for the sake of improving the estate, care at least should be taken that the money is laid out to the best advantage, and surely the interests of the people who supply the funds is the first thing to be looked to. Those who fill the exchequer should have some voice in deciding how the money should be spent, and although it is impossible to get at an expression of the people's wishes by representative Government we are nevertheless bound to consider to a certain extent what are those wishes. That the voice of the people, if it could be heard, would be averse to extra taxation for any such purpose as making a railway to a port, which is no port, as it would probably be averse to extra taxation for any purpose however beneficent,

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

By special telegram from Simla we learn that the further progress of the Carwar Railway is still under consideration by the Government of India.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 28TH JUNE.

Consummatum est. At length the "Indirect Claims" monster that has been troubling us so much for the last six months is laid, and in a most satisfactory manner. The Washington Treaty is saved, and the arbitration will now proceed on the claims for direct damages only. The exact mode in which this happy solution has been arrived at was shadowed forth in one of my letters about the end of March last, in which I stated that the plan had been suggested to our Ministers, and that there was a hope it might be carried out at the meeting of the five Arbitrators on the 15th April. It was not carried out then, but it has now been done. The peculiarity of the settlement is simply this, that the Arbitrators have spontaneously volunteered an expression of opinion—not a judgment adverse to the Indirect Claims—and that thereupon the American agents, instructed by Mr. Fish, under the President's authority, have withdrawn such claims from before the Tribunal, and have admitted that they may be excluded from all consideration in any award that may be made. The Arbitrators have not taken this course on any application from us, since we always denied they had any jurisdiction in the matter, and we took care to avoid the appearance of submitting the point to them by withholding our final summary of arguments, and thus leaving the actual proceedings imperfect. We did not hand in our summary until the day after the opinion abovenamed was given—that is yesterday. It is essential to bear this in mind, because the United States Government seeks to save its dignity by the harmless quibble that since the whole case was before the Arbitrators they were quite competent to give an opinion, and the Americans had always said they would accept that opinion as decisive. They are quite welcome, of course, to think so, and why should we, who have gained our point, quarrel over so very small a matter? The vital consideration remains that we opposed these claims on the threshold of the Court, and thus shut them out entirely. The gratifying fact was announced by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville yesterday, and it it not now thought there is the slightest fear of any further hitch. I need scarcely say that the Arbitrators have risen immensely in public opinion by the course they have taken—the American member, Mr. Adams, particularly.

The news that the Washington Treaty dispute is so pleasantly settled had very little effect on the funds, or rather it was counteracted by other considerations. Business generally is in a peculiar and scarcely satisfactory state. The present condition of our leading industries as affected by the general rise of wages, by enhanced cost of raw materials, and by strikes, is forcing itself upon our notice in a very unusual way. It would really appear as if, should things go on as they have been doing for a few months longer, England will be no place for a man of moderate income to live in. The most remarkable examples of a rise in prices are in the iron and coal trades, but as the strikes which have taken place affect many other branches of business, and as, even where there have been no strikes, there is a gradual though ceaseless advance in the scale of remuneration for many kinds of service, domestic included, there is scarcely a rank in society which does not feel the pressure. As to the coal and iron trades it would be a long story to explain the origin of the present movement in them, but I may point out that it dates from a somewhat earlier period than that generally assigned. The reaction from the crisis of 1866 left every one comparatively poor, and there was a cessation of purchases with a using up of reserves on hand; then when prosperity came the demand was felt with cumulative force, since there was not only the current want but the depletion of stocks to make good. This applied to railway companies with special weight, for they, during the general distrust that followed the crisis, had the greatest possible difficulty in renewing their debentures, and consequently had to starve their working expenditure in order to pay off the floating debt. They allowed the rails to be worn down to the lowest point consistent with safety, let the rolling stock remain as it was, when in many cases it, like the permanent way, wanted renewal, and in other modes contracted their outlay. By and bye of course all this had to be made good. Then came the war, just as business was reviving, and interposed a check. When peace followed the waste of the war had to be supplied, and thus the natural demand was redoubled in intensity. At first these causes produced no worse a result than brisk trade, but the workmen soon discovered their advantage and demanded higher wages. When higher wages to iron and coal workers raised prices, and it was seen that the demand still continued, wages were again raised, and the hours of labour were reduced—that is, production was artificially diminished. This in its turn led to a further advance in prices and to a difficulty in supplying orders on any terms; and that is the position we have now reached. In some departments of the iron trade there has been a pause and even a falling off; iron ship-building, for instance, has received a decided check partly from the decline in freights, and partly from apprehensions as to the effect on the Suez Canal traffic of the recent determination to heighten the tariff of charges. But in other branches orders still pour in and prices still rise. The advance in all sorts of manufactured iron ranges from 15 up to 50 per cent.; a further movement is expected next week, and no one can guess where it will stop. Coal is quite 4s. a ton higher than it was a year ago; and, if that is the case in midsummer, the prospect for winter must be admitted to be the reverse of pleasant. Of course a point will be reached some day when consumption will be checked, but that has not yet been attained. On the top of this mineral and manufacturing prosperity comes the strike in the building trade. The workmen envy their midland and northern brethren the constant augmentations of wage, and do not see why similar prosperity should not affect them in London; hence they demand a working day of nine hours and a wage of ninepence an hour. The masters said they could not afford so much, but offered to refer the point to arbitration; the men refused and struck work at one or two large builders' shops where there were heavy contracts on hand—the new Post Office being one; then the masters responded by a general lock out, and so the strike became general all along the line. The men are very confident, and are influentially supported by the press, the writers in which, under an affectation of impartiality, manage to put the recalcitrant workmen on the back. The real strength of the latter, however, is the want of hearty co-operation among the masters. The big employers are firm enough, but there is a swarm of small builders who try to get hold of the work in the market on any terms, and so long as they give employment the strike funds of the trades' unions are replenished. But of course the public suffer, since whether the men gain their end or not the master builders will take care to protect themselves by adding a handsome per centage of margin in the case of all future contracts, or by securing a point in their favour in some other way. How utterly unnecessary the strike is may be shown by the simple facts that the building trade was not particularly busy in London and that there was by no means a pressure for hands. On the contrary there were many idle men, and the very object of the strike was to carry out the favourite trades' union principle that the amount of work to be done should be distributed over as wide an area as possible, making a given demand absorb all or nearly the supply. But, questions of trade economy apart, we cannot dissociate the present strike from the new temper shown by the British workman. That personage has been getting more unmanageable for years past, and now his independence has burst all bounds. His week contains one entire holiday and two half days; when he is at work he loiters away half his time; when he is at leisure he smokes and drinks the fruit of his toil; and if, in the interval between the Saturday and Sunday debauch and the Monday's reflection he, does not break his wife's head or turn his children out to starve, these dependents may consider themselves exceptionally fortunate. Not satisfied with such privileges, he fancies he has only to demand better terms from his master to get them, and he scouts the idea of submitting his claims to the opinion of anybody but himself. All observers, the masters included, note with pain the difference in tone between the strikers now and those who struck thirteen years ago—the last great struggle of the kind. Then there was a disposition in the men to appeal to public opinion and to hear reason; now nothing can be more significant than the tone of defiance, of imperious hauteur, which the men have assumed. They act and speak as if they were the masters, while the employers and the public have only to listen and obey. If the public were thoroughly alive to their own interests, they would marshal themselves to a man on the side of the employers, and combine to give the artizans a defeat so crushing that for years to come they would be "content with that lot in which they have been placed."

In addition, however, to these specific strikes, the principle is at work elsewhere in other and less conspicious ways. Throughout the mining districts the colliers and iron miners are extorting from the generosity or the necessities of their employers better terms, both in the way of higher wages and reduced hands, the consequence of which addition to the cost of production is in the first place higher prices for everything mineral and metallic, and in the next place the prospect of famine prices and scarcity next winter. To the London householder the outlook is highly unpleasant. The coal merchants here are issuing circulars recommending their customers to buy coals, and quoting certain prices which they consider the cheapest of the year. These are from 20 to 25 per cent. above those of any previous summer that I can recollect, and yet they only represent a movement in progress and not yet completed. The effect on trade and commerce is hard to foretell. That producers will at once recover all the difference from the public is scarcely possible, and there must be many instances of serious loss. Steamship owners are already at their wits' end, and schemes for economising coal are at a premium. Foreign deposits of the mineral have therefore become doubly important, and such as are worth anything will soon have a chance of yielding their owners a profit. To the East this specially applies: the Nerbudda and the Labuan coal fields cannot too soon be worked with energy and system, for freights will not bear the present charges for fuel.

The labour movement leads, however, to some results that are rather ridiculous than sublime. The laundresses and washerwomen at the North West of London have struck for an addition of 50 per cent to their pay, but I believe this agitation has already collapsed like a soap bubble. The market gardeners about Fulham and Chiswick have followed suit, and hundreds of acres of strawberry grounds are thus left neglected, the fruit rotting on the plants, when London is ready to pay any price for it. The policemen come next; they threaten a strike. Ominous sounds too issue from a class too long neglected and that stands more in need of advanced pay than any other I know—namely, the clerks. These hard-working, uncomplaining fellows, on whose behalf no journalist pleads, no demagogue spouts and rants, feel the pressure severely, and are beginning at the same time to know their own power. In fact there is a stir, uneasiness, and discontent throughout the entire range of industrial life, and every upward movement in wages only intensifies the evil, since the class that does not receive this benefit has to pay more for the product of the particular class whose labour has been thus remunerated, and it in turn claims a similar advance to restore the origin al equilibrium.

I have spoken about the effect on steam ship owners of the enhanced price of fuel, but these persons are also sorely troubled at present about the threatened increase in the tariff of the Suez Canal. A few nights ago in the House of Commons Mr. Baillie Cochrane put a question to the Government on the subject, referring not only to the change of tolls, but also to the jurisdiction claimed by the French authorities in all that concerned the Canal. Mr. Cochrane declared that the proposed alteration in the tariff would increase the Company's receipts from £475,000—the amount last year—to no less than £1,335,000, of which difference about nine-tenths would fall on British vessels, and he asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he did not think such a change was opposed to the capitulations on the subject, and whether it was right that all questions in dispute should be tried in the French Consular Court. Lord Enfield replied that the attention of the Government had been called to the matter, and they had also learned that the Sultan had asked explanations from the Khedive. As to the exclusive jurisdiction claimed by the French Consular Court he would make further enquiries about it. We have also learned from Constantinople that the Porte has required the Khedive to restrain the Company from levying the increased tolls until an arrangement has been come to, and it is supposed that the present visit of the Khedive to the Sultan will lead to some temporary compromise. But the French shareholders of the Company are so eager to see some tangible result of all their expenditure, that there will be much difficulty in making them hear reason, and they scout the more prudent counsels of Lesseps himself. It is indeed fancied by a good many people here that the object of so raising the charges is to produce offers of purchase from England, the French imagining that, now the utility of the Canal has been demonstrated, we shall be reluctant to see its advantages restricted by almost prohibitive tolls, or to let the profits go into any other hands than those of Englishmen. There is no question, however, that the shareholders have quite overshot the mark. The Canal, though useful, is not indispensable; and the first result of agitating the point of higher tolls has been to give an impetus to the trade round the Cape. For some time past the margin of profit left after paying the Canal charges has been moderate enough; to raise the tariff will apparently destroy it altogether.

A further dividend of 1s. in the pound to the creditors of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank has been sanctioned by the Chief clerk of Vice-Chancellor Wickens, in Chambers, on the application of the official liquidators. Two dividends of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 1d. respectively have already been paid, and the present distribution thus makes 4s. 6d. in the pound, while yet another dividend is anticipated as remittances are coming from India. The debts were £154,000, and the full capital of £10 a share has been called up.

The P. and O. Company's steamers mentioned in one of my late letters are now getting on. The Cathay left Southampton this morning for Bombay via Suez Canal; she lands the mails at Alexandria, and then goes on with her cargo to your port, whence she is to be despatched to China. The Hydaspes will be ready in August, and the Malwa and Bokhara early next year. In addition to these, Dennys of Dumbarton have contracted to build four steamers of 2,513 tons and 450 horse-power, respectively, to be named the Venetia, Lombardy, Gwalior, and Nizam. Their fleet will then number 50 vessels. The Cathay, on her trial trip, made a mean speed of 13½ knots an hour.

The highly appreciative and eulogistic notice of Dr. Norman Macleod, which appeared in the *Times* of Friday last, was from the pen of Dean Stanley.

The new French loan for £120,000,000 will, it is expected, be brought out in about three weeks, and the present idea is that it will be a 5 per cent. stock at about 82. Rothschilds will of course have the management of it.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest your first leading article in to-day's paper, on public health. You will no doubt confer a boon on the people of Bombay by writing such useful and interesting articles, throwing valuable suggestions to those big men whose duty it is to look after the public health. Nothing could be nearer the truth than your remarks that many forms of epidemic disease find their origin in those aqueous and atmospheric conditions of a neighbourhood that will yield to judicious sanitary regulation." These very remarks can aptly be applied to the chief nuisances of our Back Bay shore—namely, the *Sonapore main drain, the public privies, and the unreclaimed part of the Bay* on the inner side of the wooden staging. These are the fertile sources of most of the epidemic diseases with which Bombay is frequently visited. These abominable places being situated to the windward of our island, all the deleterious matters arising from them mix up with the atmosphere, and are drifted along the whole breadth of the city by the regularly blowing sea-breeze, spreading on their way germs of all sorts of diseases in the most thickly inhabited part of the town. I venture to say that, if these nuisances are removed from their present position, our death-rate would be materially decreased. It behoves our new Governor to look into this important matter, and take prompt measures to relieve Bombay from diseases by removing these insufferable much cursed nuisances of our town.

17th July. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The address presented by the students of the Grant Medical College to Dr. Sydney Smith, which appears in this morning's paper, is plainly not the production of the subscribers, although it may express their sentiments, and it is quite in the course of things that a popular professor should receive an address from his pupils. But the writer ought to have explained to the students that, by thus publicly censuring the Government and the College authorities for their action with respect to Dr. Smith, they render themselves liable to expulsion or suspension. A valedictory address might have been presented without being charged with this impertinence. AUTHORITY.

18th July.

CONTAGION OF A FERVID STYLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am afraid that the proposer of the Carwar Railway amendment has been taken on the staff of your contemporary near the Cathedral, or at any rate has inflamed all the old staff with the fervour of his Chamber style, for I observe in to-day's editorial columns a short article ornamented with "Heaven save the marks" and "God knowses." I merely give you this hint to put you upon your guard, so that when a severer storm of piety than usual sets in you may be able to keep your feet. HOLY WULLIE.

Bombay, 18th July.

BOMBAY.

BROACH.—The fall of rain registered at Broach till last week amounted to 15 inches and 86 cents.

DENGUE FEVER AT AHMEDNUGGUR.—We observe that dengue fever has made its appearance at Ahmednuggur.

RAIN AT AHMEDNUGGUR.—We learn that there was a heavy fall of rain at Ahmednuggur during the last week.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.—Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, has been allowed privilege leave of absence from the 28th August next.

SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF UNKLESUR.—Rao Saheb Shivlal Nuthoobhoy assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Unklesur, in the Surat district, on the 11th instant.

CANARA.—Baron DeH. Larpent, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been reappointed Judge and Session Judge of Canara, and to act as Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, until further orders.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, a Seedee, whilst engaged in painting the sides of the steam ship Ellora, now in the P. and O. dock, accidentally fell off the staging. He was seriously hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

REWARD TO NATIVE OFFICERS.—Police Constable No. 58 received a reward of Rs. 20 for the apprehension of two stragglers from H. M. S. ship Briton; and Police Constable No. 19 received a reward of Rs. 10 for the apprehension of another straggler from the same ship.

ASSISTANT POLITICAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Mr. P. Ryan, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political Department, who recently passed an examination as a Barrister in England, has been allowed further extension of leave of absence for four months, on medical certificate.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL AND ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a Mussulman named Sulliman Mohideen, a noted thief, was charged with attempting to steal a *lota*, belonging to Zooshaskhan Sahibkhan, and assaulting the complainant. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

A NATIVE OF JHANSI TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.—The Jhansi correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that a native of that place, who was in the habit of digging the graves and taking therefrom corpses of dead bodies and using them as his food, was arrested the other day and sentenced after due investigation to transportation for life.

NEW PLEADERS.—The Judges of the High Court have issued Sunuds to Mr. Madhewacharam Bulwacharam, authorising him to practise as a vakil in the High Court; Mr. Abajee Bhasker, in Tanna; and Mr. Venkatraó Ramchundra, vakeel High Court, in Tanna, Khandeish, Ahmednuggur, Rutnagherry, and Dharwar.

FORGERY AND CHEATING.—Yesterday, in the Girgaum Police Court, a Parsee named Dadabhoy Nowrojee Metkee, *alias* Bengallee, appeared before Mr. Woodward and obtained a warrant for the apprehension of one Dadabhoy Cursetjee Chineminee, whom he charged with using as genuine a forged hoondee for Re.200, and with cheating.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Pandoo Succojee and three other boatmen were yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Constable Brewin, with having in their possession a quantity of grain and ghee, suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. They admitted the offence, and were each fined three rupees.

VAGRANCY ACT.—George Michael, a European, was charged before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Constable Boarer, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE SIRDARS OF THE DECCAN.—From a list of Sirdars, and widows of Sirdars, and Honorary Sirdars of the Deccan, published in the official *Gazette*, we see that in the first class list there are 44 Sirdars, in the second class 96, and in the third class 158. Of these Sirdars, 7 are exercising civil jurisdiction within their jaghire and inam villages.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—James Wright, an African, well known to the police, was yesterday charged before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering at Byculla, and not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself. He admitted the offence, and was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 16th July, was 335, being 13 more than in the preceding week, 36 more than the total of the week ending 18th July 1871, and 47 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 247 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

CHOLERA AT MAZAGON.—We are told that cholera broke out last week at the Mount, Mazagon. Had it not been for timely assistance and supply of medicines by one of the Municipal inspectors, who attended the patients even at nights, taking precautionary steps by using disinfectants, many poor persons would have fallen victims. The cause is attributed to the want of a public latrine.

COMMITTED TO THE COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday committed one Abdool Rahimon Abdool Currim for trial at the Court of Petty Sessions, for selling twenty and a half tolas of opium without a licence, also with having in his possession a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer, contrary to clause 3 and 4, section 10, Regulation 21 of 1827.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 8th July 1872, Rs. 1,97,93,421; add silver received during the week, Rs. 72,500; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 3,59,985; total balance, Rs. 1,95,05,936. There are in addition 1,21,944 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vault, and awaiting assay.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An inquest was held on Wednesday at the Carnac Bunder on the body of one Amasat Mahomed Hooseein. It appears that the man had gone to bathe on the previous evening at the Carnac Bunder basin. As he did not come out for some time his friends reported the matter. A diver succeeded in bringing the body ashore. Life of course was extinct. The jury found that the man's death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the basin at Carnac Bunder.

CHEAT ING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo named Hurrylal Lucksmidas, a cashier in the Bombay firm of the late Mr. Gopalrao Myral, Dewan to the Gackwar of Baroda, appeared with his solicitor, Mr. Khunderao Morojee, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against a man named Bhanjee Goverdhun, charging him with cheating, in respect of certain bangles, sold to him as gold bangles, whereas they turned out upon examination to be made of silver and of an inferior valne.

FESTIVITIES AT INDORE.—A very grand entertainment comes off at Indore. Nearly the whole day officers and soldiers have been going from Mhow. They are to remain there for three days, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, during which time they are to have cricket matches and other out-door sports, winding up with a picnic in the topes, and a grand ball and supper at the Residency, provided by the hospitality of General Daly, C. B. The Band of the 49th Regiment attends.—*Poona Observer.*

FOOT-BALL.—SCOTLAND AND IRELAND *v.* ENGLAND.—A game is to be played to-night on the Esplanade between the men of Scotland and Ireland and those of England. The set-to will be of the keenest description, nationality being strong seasoning even in these days. The English battalion is heavy, but the Scotch and Irish are pretty confident of coming off victors, as the former are determined to wipe out Flodden and repeat Bannockburn, and the latter are desirous of placing something *per contra* to the subjugation effected by the Plantagenets.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—Two petitions in the matter of the Indian Companies' Act and in the matter of the Eastern Financial Association, Limited, were to come on for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday; but by some oversight they were not put down in the list. One of the petitioners is the official liquidator himself, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia; and the other petitioner is Mr. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy. Mr. Anstey mentioned to his Lordship that a new crop of affidavits in the matter had not only been handed, but had been delivered late the preceding night. His Lordship fixed the hearing for the 2nd proximo.

"A TERRIBLE NATIVE TRAITOR."—A correspondent from Jhansi writes to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*—"A native who was sentenced to ten years' transportation in the Lulutpoor jail escaped from it after undergoing only one year's imprisonment. This man is a regular traitor, and therefore the people of the city are in fear of him. This culprit has written letters to the Commissioner and other Europeans of the place, in which he threatens them to be careful about themselves, otherwise they will be roasted or burnt to death in their bungalows. In consequence of such a state of affairs there is great consternation produced amongst the European residents, and means have been adopted to re-arrest the culprit."

DEATH OF MISS RICHMOND.—When we mentioned the name of Miss Richmond in our issue of Tuesday in connection with Mrs. Cama's book, we little thought we should have to announce her death two days afterwards. Miss Jane Stuart Richmond, the Lady Superintendent of the Female Normal School here, died yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, at Breach Candy, at the early age of 29. She came out to Bombay about three years ago to work in the cause of female education; and during the short period over which her labours extended, she made herself beloved and respected by the large circle of pupils and friends whom she has now left to mourn her loss. Miss Richmond had been ailing for some weeks, but it was only within the past few days that a fatal termination of her sickness was apprehended. Her remains were interred at the Sewree Cemetery last evening.—*Times of India*, July 18.

AN INJUNCTION ORDER DISSOLVED.—Yesterday, at the High Court, in the case of Janardhun Gopall *v.* Moroba Jugonnath and Trimbuck Jugonnath, Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, on behalf of the first defendant, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley that the injunction order contained in the decree of the 8th June 1871, restraining defendants from selling, mortgaging, or otherwise disposing of an oart mentioned in the decree, be dissolved. The application was made by consent of the parties in the suit. His Lordship asked if this was the case in which there was an absent man who, it was supposed, might possibly turn up. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta said he appeared for the "absent man," who had now turned up. Mr. B. M. Waglé, on behalf of the second defendant, joined in the motion made by Mr. Farran and consented to it on the part of the second defendant. Mr. B. Tyebjee, on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Pherozshaw, on behalf of Muddon Pandoojee, the "absent man," consented to the motion on condition of their costs of this application being paid by each of the defendants. This was agreed to, when his Lordship made an order in terms of the application.

HIGH COURT.—19TH JULY.

(Appeal before the Hon. ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILLE.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING.

283-70—J. Gopall—Raise Ameerchund *v.* Jusraj Vijput and another—C. Tyabjee.—Part heard.

184-69—Jafferson and Payne—Ameerchund Mungoljee *v.* Dhunsookdass Jadunroy—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BALEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

636-70—Jefferson and Payne—Visram Ebram and another *v.* D. J. Jenkins and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.

42-72—Jefferson and Payne—Ranibaee, &c. and others *v.* Fazulbhoy Nansey—J. Cloe.

10-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed bin Goolam *v.* Mahomed Ayal and others, &c.—Mr. Lynch for a pauper.

103-71—Khunderao Morojee—Gogalall Nundlal *v.* Bhadurmull Koondunmull and another—C. Tyabjee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

715-70—K. Morojee—Cassinath Dhackjee *v.* Anundrao Dinnanathjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Part heard.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. *v.* Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Takurdas.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass and another *v.* Heeralall Shigramjee and another—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

679-70—Garud—Jeevajee Kessoredas Patel *v.* Ramchundra Luxmonjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

719-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Merwanjee Manockjee *v.* The Secretary of State for India—Rimington, Hore, and Langley; Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile; Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Mr. Hearn.

345-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Varjeevandas Madhowdas and another *v.* The Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay—Leathes and Crawford.

431-70—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation *v.* Thackersey Poonjasha and others—No appearance.

1012-68—Leathes and Crawford—Ardaseer Hormusjee Majoo *v.* Goolbaee, widow, &c.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Settled.

339-70—P. Dinshaw—Kullianjee Muddonjee *v.* Kessowdas Dwarkadas—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE CHARLIE HICKMAN, 903 tons, Captain P. K. Lingley, sailed yesterday for Narakel, with a cargo of 366 empty casks, 20 cwts. spelters, 125 cwts. lead, 6 bales twist, and 40 packages country medicine.

THE S.S. BAGDAD, 819 tons, Captain J. Templeton, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (June 26th, Saugor July 2nd, Galle 11th), with a cargo of 100 slabs tin, 118 bales gunnies, 124 packages piece-goods, 1,526 bags sugar, 8,588 bags rice, 100 bags flour, 582 bags callie, and 4,322 bags grain. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE BARQUE ESPERANCE, 516 tons, Capt. B. Burgalat, arrived on the 16th instant from Bordeaux (April 28th), with a cargo of 3,233 cases brandy, 1,626 cases claret, 230 cases corks, 345 cases wine, 906 cases champagne, 359 cases liquors, 79 cases sardines, 25 packages beer, 32 cases perfumery, and 87 packages sundries. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. ORISSA, 1,647 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, arrived on the 17th instant from Aden and Suez, with the English mail, passengers, and the following cargo:—15 boxes specie and pearls, valued at Rs. 52,100, 2 packages almonds, 10 cases medicine, 144 bales twist, 7 cases wine, 407 brass tubs, 1,158 packages piece-goods, 5 cases boots, 7 cases umbrellas, 6 cases thread, and 15 packages sundries.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE P. & O. COMPANY.—The Cathay, Capt. R. T. Dundas, which brings the next mails, is a new steamer of the P. & O. Co., of 2,723 tons and 450 horse-power, built by Denny Brothers, Dumbarton. A sister ship to the Cathay, named the Hydaspes, will follow in August from the same establishment, and two others of the same tonnage and horse-power, named the Malwa and Bokhara are building by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, to be launched respectively in December and February next. Messrs. Denny Brothers have also completed a contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company to build four more steamers of 2,513 tons and 450 horse-power, to be called the Nizam, the Lombardy, the Gwalior, and the Venetia.

WRECK OF THE S.S. PARNASSUS.—We learn from Aden that the s.s. Parnassus, from Hankow, laden with tea and tin, went on shore five miles south of Cape Guardafui, at 8 P.M. on the 4th inst., and knocked a hole in her bottom. Our correspondent tells us that it was the intention at Aden when the mail left to send the Kwangtung off to the wreck on her return from Perim. Everybody left the wreck, after which the natives took possession. The crew were picked up by the P. and O. Co's s. s. Delhi, from Calcutta to Suez. The Captain was at Aden when the mail left, but intended to proceed to England by the next mail steamer. The Parnassus was quite a new ship, only five months old.

The following is an extract from a letter from Capt. C. Wilkinson, s.s. Delhi, dated Aden, 8th July:—"On the 6th instant, at sunset, we were five miles S. S. E. of Guardafui. Sighted a steamer ashore abreast of us. Stood in towards her and hoisted our colours, receiving no reply and not seeing any people on board of her, kept away on our course, as it was too late to send a boat on board with the sea that was running. At 8 P.M. we fell in with three boats containing the crew, of the vessel we had seen. She turned out to be the Parnassus, Capt. Froude, from Hankow to England, with 2,400 tons of tea. The captain reports that she was wrecked at 8-10 P.M. on the 4th instant that it was a very hazy night, and he mistook the highland of Ras Shearatip for Guardafui, and hauled in to the westward, a few minutes after saw the beach, turned astern immediately, but too late to save the ship. They left her the following day with thirteen feet water in the hold."

TRIAL TRIP OF THE S.S. CATHAY.—On the 24th inst. the Cathay, a new steamer just added to the fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, was taken to Stokes Bay for a trial at the measured mile, leaving Southampton shortly after 11 o'clock, with a party of about 150 ladies and gentlemen on board. She ran the mile twice, with the following results:—First run, steam, 58 lb; vacuum, 27 inches; 51 revolutions of engines, in 4 min 53 sec, equal to 12·081 knots per hour; second run, steam, 48 lb; vacuum, 27 inches; 60 revolutions, in 4 min. 2 sec., or 14·176 knots, the mean speed being 13·473 knots per hour. The first run was against wind and tide, and the second with both in her favour, a stiff south-east breeze blowing; force 6; sea, smooth; and barometer at 29·95. She had a total weight of coals, stores, &c., on board of 1,330 tons, of which about 900 tons was cargo. The vessel's draught of water forward and aft was 17 feet 4 inches, and her engines indicated a total of 2,086 horse-power during the trial. The following are the Cathay's leading dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 360 feet 8 inches; breadth of beam, 39 feet 3 inches; depth from top of floor to spar deck, 29 feet 4 inches; registered tonnage, 1,884·27; gross tonnage, 2,982·7. She is fitted with Griffiths solid four blade propeller. Accommodation is provided for 130 first and 50 second class passengers and 2,000 tons of cargo. The vessel's performances during the day were most satisfactory.—*Shipping Gazette.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				JULY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.		Height.			Time.	Height.
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
10	33 m	6	10	Friday 19	3 40 m	8 1
10	7 a	4	6		4 31 a	2 10
11	20 m	7	6	Saturday..... 20	4 33 m	8 9
11	3 a	3	1		5 21 a	3 8
0	6 m	7	11	Sunday 21	5 25 m	9 0
11	56 a	5	6		6 10 a	4 7
.....		.....		Monday..... 22	6 14 m	8 7
0	49 a	8	0		6 57 a	5 3
0	49 m	5	6	Tuesday..... 23	7 1 m	7 10
1	31 a	5	10		7 45 a	5 7
1	42 m	5	1	Wednesday ... 24	7 47 m	6 8
2	13 a	7	0		8 35 a	5 6
2	37 m	4	6	Thursday 25	8 36 m	5 3
2	57 a	6	1		9 24 a	5 3

Moon—Full, 20th, 6h. 43m. P.M.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s S.S. SIMLA, 2,440 tons and 630 h.p., Captain H. Carter, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Flamstead. Mr. Buchanan.
Mrs. Berry. Mrs. Macquoid, and three infants.
Mr. William Kilpatrick. Captain Smythe.
Mr. Hazard. Mr. Mulony.
Mr. E. J. Tather. Mr. Trotter.
Mr. A. Filox. Mr. J. Graham.
Miss M. Proctor.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. J. Muir. Mr. W. H. Paterson.
Rev. P. Bertoldi. Captain W. J. W. Muir.

FOR VENICE.

Honble Mr. Louis Jackson. Mr. Nicholls.
Mr. F. W. Peacock. Mr. Leslie Saunders.
Mr. H. Carrick. Mr. C. B. Saunders.
Mr. C. W. Jacob.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr. A. D. Emeau.
FOR MALTA.—Captain Toppin.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s S.S. TANJORE, 1,289 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived yesterday from Hongkong, which port she left on June 22nd, Singapore 30 June, Penang July 2nd, and Galle July 13th. She brought H. M.'s mails and the following cargo:—From Hongkong—3 boxes gold leaves, 1 box real pearls, 1 box coral, 3,033 bags sugar, 46 packages glass bangles, 12 boxes false pearls, 31 boxes silk piece-goods, 5 boxes China roots, 2,509 packages China ware, 707 packages tea, 718 packages silk, 10 boxes brass leaves, 3 packages white copper, 204 boxes copper cash (supaka), 20 packages mattings, 10 boxes anised, 200 tubs sugar candy, 10 cases vermillion, 290 cases cassia, 20 cases glass beads, 57 cases umbrellas, 4 cases paper kettisals and 46 packages sundry goods. From Singapore—332 bags nuts, 80 chests tea, 275 packages sago, 279 bags sugar, 517 cases benjamin, 170 packages stick-lac, 5 packages cigars, 194 cases gin, 369 slabs tin, 37 cases nutmegs, 12 boxes anised, 9 boxes mace, 2 packages garrow wood, 300 bags rice, and 6 packages sundry goods; and five Arabs as deck passengers. The s.s. Tanjore reports that the P. and O. Co.s s.s. Travancore arrived at Singapore from Bombay on the 29th June at 9-45 A.M., and left for China on the 30th June at 8-10 A.M., and the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin arrived at Galle, from Calcutta, on the 12th July at 6 A.M.

THE CAGING OF THE ZANZIBAR LIONS.

THE lion and lioness brought by the ship Fez Rabanee from Zanzibar were intended to be a gift from the Sultan of that place to Her Majesty; but we understand that Government has determined to send them to Paris to replace the eaten-up stock of the Jardin des Plantes. The lion is a big, powerful fellow, and the lady, though much smaller, has such a very bad temper that she generally commands as much attention as her lord. Some stories have been told about the lion eating his keeper before the ship arrived in Bombay; but though the keeper did die, this was not the matter of his death, and his charges seem to have missed him very much—at least, they became worse tempered than ever after that event. Doubtless their temper was not improved by the show they have been made recently, when, for a consideration, any one anxious to see the lions could be shown them, and even have them poked in the ribs for the purpose of hearing them growl. Frequent punchings in the intercostal regions is not a process calculated to sweeten a temper naturally disposed to curdle; and at the moments when a stick was playfully inserted to tickle up either the lion or the lioness, the faces they made at the bars were not amiable. "Contrariwise," as Tweedle Dum would say. In the darkness that prevailed in 'tween-decks, where their abodes were fixed, their eyes like carbuncles lit up with electric lights, and when the inquisitive visitor with the long stick was introduced to their notice, they were evidently so delighted that they made powerful efforts to wrench the bars and get out to make his more int

INDIAN ITEMS.

THEFT AT JULLUNDHUR.—Rs. 2,000 worth of stamp-paper have been stolen from the Small Cause Court in Jullundhur. The thief is said to have made his way into the Court by breaking the glass of a window.

VILLAGE COERCION.—The case of Munzoor Hussein, the Peshkar of Humeerpore, who was convicted of extorting supplies from villages on the pretence that they were required for the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor, came before the High Court in appeal on Saturday last. It was contended on his behalf that Mr. Twigg could not legally continue, as Joint-Magistrate, an inquiry which he had commenced, without a complaint, while officiating as Magistrate of the district. Mr. C. Dillon, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Leach appeared for the prisoner; the Government Advocate and the junior Government Pleader for the Crown. Mr. Justice Spankie held that there was no error in the procedure, and dismissed the appeal.—*Pioneer.*

HONOURS FOR THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.—It appears that that Generals Bourchier and Brownlow are to be rewarded with the C.S.I. for their services during the Looshai expedition. Without in the slightest degree wishing to detract from the merits of these officers, we would suggest that they have not borne alone the responsibility of conducting the campaign to a successful issue. There is another whom it ought to be needless to name, to whom a K.C.S.I. would not be too great a return for long and meritorious service, not so undistinguished as the omission of his claim to graceful acknowledgment from the State would lead us to imagine. We allude to Major-General Nuthall, and we hope yet to see some fitting testimony of appreciation rendered to one who played no inconsiderable part in the expedition.—*Bengal Times.*

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.—Under the present Sudder Distillery system Government is liable to be defrauded in many ways. By connivance with the Distillery Establishment, the holder of a pass often takes out from the Distillery more spirits than are covered by the pass, as well as spirits of a higher strength than that at which the duty paid by him was calculated. Again, an old pass may be used with the date altered, to protect a fresh supply of spirits. The most common form of fraud is the taking of liquor from the Distillery without payment of duty, the Distillery Darogah being paid for his connivance. Frauds of this character having come to notice recently, and the Board of Revenue, in view to issuing rules on the subject, have requested to be favored with the opinion of each Commissioner and Collector as to the best checks. *Indian Daily News.*

A DARING CASE OF DACOITY.—A Jounpore correspondent of a contemporary writes on the 11th inst.:—"A most daring dacoity took place on the night of the 9th, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, in the city. Some 50 or 60 men armed with swords and iron-bound *lattees* with lighted torches in their hands, broke open the door of a shop belonging to one Beganee Lall, a cloth merchant, situated on the main street, with hatchets which they provided themselves with. A man was sleeping in front of the shop. Some of the ruffians stood over him with drawn swords, threatened his life if he would stir, or give the alarm. The articles carried away consisted of gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 4,000. The police were on the spot soon; they reached at 1 A.M. The Magistrate, accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police, repaired to the spot early next morning, and held an investigation. The police, I am told, are trying to trace the dacoits."

MEETING OF THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER LANCERS.—The Calcutta Volunteer Lancers paraded on Monday morning at the Race Stand at 6 o'clock. They turned out so strong that they were obliged to be divided into two troops—one under command of Captain Deane, and the other under Captain Birch. After the drill was over, the members adjourned to the Race Committee-room for the purpose of electing officers and non-commissioned officers. Colonel Walton proposed as an officer for Major of the cavalry branch of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles. The proposition was carried unanimously. The voting papers were then distributed for the election of three commissioned officers, the gentleman having the greatest number of votes to be the Captain; the next, Senior Lieutenant; and the next Junior Lieutenant. The following was the result:—Mr. Charles Sanderson, 52; Mr. Johnstone Smith, 39; Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, 29. There was great applause when Colonel Walton read out the names and numbers.—*Indian Daily News.*

OVER THE KHUD.—WE regret to learn that what might have been a very serious accident, happened on Tuesday last to our much respected and popular Civil Surgeon, Dr. Moir, during his round of visits. It seems that the pony Dr. Moir was riding, was startled at a turn in the road, by the sudden appearance of a mule bearing a couple of huge panniers of fowls covered with black blankets The pony would not pass this strange apparition, and before Dr. Moir could prevent it, or dismount, horse and rider went over the khud. Some friendly trees stopped their progress, but not until they had fallen fifteen or sixteen feet, and received a severe shaking in addition to scratches, cuts, and bruises. As the locality where the accident occurred, was a lonely one, there was no assistance at hand, and Dr. Moir could not get his horse up single handed, so he had to walk until he could procure assistance, when the animal was rescued from his perilous position. But for the hill side being thick with trees, both horse and rider would in all probability have been dashed to pieces.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

PISCATORIAL.—The Ootacamund paper has the following gratifying intelligence about the young fish introduced from England:—"The fish in the Government Gardens are become many in number and large in size. Yesterday we saw a corner of one of the Garden ponds dragged with a net, and the haul was very successful. A dozen or so of fine big fellows and a multitude of smaller fry were drawn out of their native element, and from these a selection was made for transfer to the waters of the Ootacamund lake. Tench, and rudd, and carp, and others of whose distinctive class-name we were ignorant, were there, and all seem to flourish wonderfully well. Some of the big fellows, whose depth of body appeared to be fully equal to the breadth of a man's hand, we thought would have looked well on our breakfast table, but just now the Ooty fish are 'forbidden fruit,' and will remain so, we fear, for some time to come. About 50 fine specimens of the finny tribes were taken from the pond and carried in tin cans by coolies to the large lake, in the waters of which they are now disporting themselves. This is not the first batch that has been so transferred; Lady Napier, some eighteen months or two years since, superintended the placing of a large number in the Ooty Lake, the water of which ought soon to show signs of piscatorial life."

THE SUICIDE OF THE NOTE FORGER.

WE yesterday told our readers the strange story that that had come from Triputty—of how the note forger and his servant, handcuffed together, had flung themselves into a pagoda tank on the way up the hill and been lost to the view of their native guard. We are aware that this story is not altogether exempt from criticism, nor does the fact that up till the latest advices the bodies of the supposed suicides had not been recovered in any way improve matters. It certainly can be no matter of difficulty to find in a moderate sized tank the bodies of two men manacled together, *provided they are there.* Supposing, on the contrary, that they are not there the difficulty of finding them will be considerable. Now, there seems to be some doubt as to whether the bodies are or ever were in the tank, and supposing this doubt to be well founded we have a pretty illustration of the sagacity and honesty of our police force. This precious prisoner had humbugged the officer in charge ever since the hour of his capture. He had "confessed" things that had caused him to be taken all over the country without bringing the police a bit nearer their object. Suddenly he expressed a desire to be taken to the Holy Hill of Triputty where he would make a clean breast of it. He is taken to the foot of the Holy Hill of Brahmins and blackguards, and the European officers fearful of polluting so holy a place with their tread leave him in the hands of native guards. On the way up the prisoner and his companion disappear, and the guards say they plunged into a tank, where, however, their bodies cannot be found. We forbear to draw any inference; but the conduct of the European officers and the native guards certainly calls for the closest attention. There is now no reason why Europeans should not ascend the Triputty Hill, and while it is always advisable to avoid needless offence to the prejudices of others, the guarding of this note forger was a matter of sufficient importance to overcome all such considerations.—*Madras Times.*

Holloway's Pills.—Pure Blood.—When the Blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order, we are well. These Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health by purifying, regulating, and strengthening fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion, or worried by nervous fancies, or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heart burn, dispel sick headache, quicken the action of the liver, and act as alteratives and gentle aperients. The weak and delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's Pills are eminently serviceable to invalids of irritable constitution, as they raise the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise calming and sedative influences.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail*, June 22.)

THE Japanese are exporting coals to Shanghai. H. M. S. Iron Duke is at Hiogo. The native postal arrangements are said to be a failure. The Telegraph from Hiogo to Kioto is completed. The Government have published new mining regulations at Nagasaki. A notification warning people against damaging telegraph poles has been issued. The burnt down portion of Yedo is to be rebuilt on the foreign principal (What is that?)—The Government has suppressed promiscuous bathing in exposed localities and the sale of indecent pictures and toys. Important regulations are promulgated concerning the trade in silkworm eggs. The Kioto exhibition has attracted much attention; it will close on July 5.

It is stated that the settlement of the Audience question is postponed untill next spring. The new R. C. Church at Tientsin is nearly completed. The Japanese envoy and a Chinese Commissioner are revising the Chino-Japanese Treaty. Much sickness prevails amongst the natives at Tientsin. The Nagasaki telegraphic cable is repaired and the communication with Europe via Russia restored. M. Godeau takes charge as French Consul General at Shanghai. The river is rising rapidly at Hankow. Mr. Baber has taken charge of H. M. Consulate, Tamsui. The first fortnightly Pacific mail steamer arrived from San Francisco on the 17th. A recently published list of coast lights, beacons and buoys laid down by the Customs, shows creditable progress. Captain Toppin, late of the Douglas, has had his certificate suspended for nine months; the sentence is generally thought severe. A robbery from the house of the Austrian Consul General has caused the loss of some valuable presents from the King of Siam to the Emperor of Austria. Mr. J. McL. Brown, late assistant Chinese Secretary at Peking, has left for Europe. Baron von Richthofen is about to publish a narrative of his recent explorations. Coolie agents and Macao kidnappers have been arrested at Swatow. M. Geoffroy, French Minister, is visiting the Yangtsze ports. A number of shipwrecked Low Chuans were recently murdered in Formosa.

Much excitement has been caused at Macao by an intimation from the Canton Viceroy that the supply of provisions from that city will be stopped if the blockading revenue steamers are interfered with; a collision seems imminent Mr. Robertson, C. B., H. M. Consul at Canton, has been knighted. Cobra-di-capellos have again been caught on the island. Mr. Hart and suite have returned from Hainan and left for the North on the 20th. Hainan is not yet opened, and the question is again referred to Peking; an insurrection has taken place there, but it has been suppressed. A commission has been appointed to enquire into the working of the opium monopoly. The extra charges on Australian and New Zealand letters carried in Messageries steamers have been abolished. The Pier and Godown Company's Ordinance came in force on the 14th. A fort is being built below Canton under foreign supervision and is armed with Krupp guns. An eight gun (Krupp) Chinese steam corvette is now at Canton, entirely manned and officered by Chinese. The hulk, engines and fittings were all constructed at Foochow. A gross outrage has been committed by a Chinese revenue cruizer upon a native Hongkong-owned junk.

THE INDIAN COTTON SUPPLY.

(*Manchester Examiner and Times*, June 26.)

ON Monday evening, Mr. Hugh Mason, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, entertained Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac, her Majesty's Commissioner for Cotton and Commerce in India, and Mr. Robert H. Elliott, an Indian planter, to dinner, at the Queen's Hotel. Among the other guests were Sir Thomas Bazley, M.P., Sir Elkanah Armitage, Sir Edward Watkin, the Mayor of Manchester, the Mayor of Salford, Mr. John Cheetham, the Directors of the Chamber, and others.

The Chairman after dinner thanked the company for their attendance. He said that those who had been connected with the Cotton Supply Association for a number of years past would be quite aware of the benefit which had accrued to the great cotton industry of this country from the ability and energy which had been exhibited by Mr. Rivett-Carnac in connection with his important office of cotton commissioner. Though Mr. Rivett-Carnac did not at this particular time fill the special office of cotton commissioner—having been appointed by the late Lord Mayo only two months before his death to the post of Commissioner of Cotton and of Commerce—they were quite sure that the same energy and ability which had made him so favourably known to Manchester men during the past few years would, in his higher position, not make him less mindful of the interests to which in the past he had so ably devoted himself. His acquaintance with Mr. Elliott had been comparatively brief; but, happening to be in London the other day, he had been exceedingly pleased—though, of course, he did not subscribe to all Mr. Elliott's particular views—with an able paper which he read in the rooms of the Society of Arts, before the East India Association, and had thought it important that the views so boldly and ably stated on that occasion should be made known in Manchester. The question of India was, in the eyes of Manchester, one of the highest importance. The peculiarity of India as a British dependency was that we had there 150,000,000 subjects, few of them speaking the English tongue, having no government of their own, but being governed by a comparatively small body of Englishmen, representing the British Crown. However ably these Englishmen might devote themselves to those important duties with which they had been entrusted, he was quite sure that all present would agree with him in thinking and in hoping that the time was not far distant when our subjects in British India might be to a certain extent entrusted with their own Government. Manchester men were connected with India commercially to a most important extent, and though they had been considered very selfish in recommending the Indian policy which they had done, he maintained that they had acted intelligently, if at all selfishly, in having special regard to their good customers, upon whose industry they were to a large extent dependent for the growth of the staple which afforded employment for so large a proportion of our people, and who also purchased our productions to so great an extent. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman then proposed the toast of "The Queen," which was cordially responded to.

Sir Thomas Bazley proposed "The Health of Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac; may his earnest labours for the advancement of Indian agriculture be crowned with success." He contrasted the government of India since the days of the East Company with the system which had been acted upon since the Indian territory had become actually and really a British dependency, under the direct control of the Home Government, to the advantage of the latter system. He was glad to think that in connection with our trading interests the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was not unmindful of those acts of justice towards the conquered of which the conquerors were sometimes very careless. He had had the honour the other day of presenting to the House of Commons a petition from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce calling for justice to the native princes of India who had been deprived of their incomes and hereditary possessions by the British power. On the other hand, he was glad to acknowledge that the British Government had not been unmindful of the obligations under which as a conqueror it had been placed. At the present moment we paid to native princes £1,750,000 a year, and probably before we had settled with the present claimants we should be paying a tribute of not less than £2,000,000 towards the native princes of India. He would not on any account seek to deprive these native princes of their just rights, but we must look to what was just to our own people as well as to the princes of India. (Hear, hear.) From the moment that the government of India had passed into the hands of the Imperial Government, there had been an important change in our relations with India. We had increased our commercial intercourse with the country, and the condition of the country had been wonderfully improved. In the year 1800 we received only a few thousand bags of cotton from India, probably not exceeding 5,000lb., and this year we would probably receive about 1,500,000 bags. The monopoly of British India held by the East India Company was not only detrimental to our commerce, but retrogressive to everything beneficial to the civil condition of the people. Under the Imperial Government, though everything had not been done which might have been done, much had been accomplished by the direct encouragement of the Government to develop the internal resources of the country. He was glad to believe that the influence of the Agricultural department which had recently been established would be very beneficial. He must in this connection acknowledge the service rendered by the late Governor-General of India. His death was not only a nation's but a world's loss. He congratulated the country upon having as his successor such a man as Lord Northbrook, who was fully alive to the importance, both to India and to our home interests, of the proper development of commercial interests in India.

Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac said: Mr. President and gentlemen, for some years past now, I have been looking forward to the day when I should have the pleasure of meeting and making the personal acquaintance of those many gentlemen who, during the time I have held my present somewhat exceptional appointment under the Government of India, have given me so much valuable information, assistance, and support, and to whom, up to the present moment I have been known by correspondence only. I could wish that I had not returned to England weak and sick, and that I were able to make a longer visit to Manchester, and acquire on the spot the practical knowledge which will be of the greatest importance to me hereafter in the conduct of the affairs of my department in India. For the present, however, this visit must be delayed. Still, I hope to return to Manchester later in the year and remain for some time among you and again to tax your kindness by asking for further information and assistance. Very selfishly, too, gentlemen, I wish that I were in a better state of health, so that I might allow myself to partake more liberally of that magnificent hospitality for which Manchester is so famous, and of which we have a splendid example to-night, but to indulge in which a much stronger constitution is required than I, a wretched debilitated Indian, have retained. Still, gentlemen, however weak I may be in health, or in the expression of my feelings, I am sure you will believe that I am indeed very grateful to you, not only for the extremely handsome reception you have given me this evening, but also for the consistent support you have afforded me, and for the patience with which you have borne with my shortcomings during the whole time that I have held the not very easy post of head of the Cotton department of the Government of India. For many reasons, gentleman, I shall not attempt to detain you very long to-night. There are, indeed, many important points of interest to us all, which we ought to discuss together. But these are better suited for consideration in detail hereafter at leisure than for post-prandial talk. Before I go further I would desire to attempt to put you right in regard to what I have done in your interests in India, and for which I fear you give me more credit than I deserve. Now, gentleman, you need not fear that this is any attempt at modesty on my part. For I am afraid that several gentlemen who know India well, and who are present here to-night, might tell you that this is not one of my many faults, and they might perhaps add that I am always glad to accept as much credit as I can with safety take. Candidly, I would gladly leave your belief in my exertions undisturbed, were it not that there are several present who know the state of the case rather inconveniently well. And I notice, too, from the interesting, but to us Indians, who hardly ever have an opportunity of public talking, the somewhat alarming process that is going on yonder among the gentlemen of the press, that, apparently, even what I am saying is being put down on paper, with the view, perhaps, of being printed and sent out to India. And as this may perhaps be read at a later date by those who know exactly how much I have done, I do not think it will be quite safe to take now much more credit than I deserve. It is with very great pleasure that I have heard the President and Sir Thomas Bazley again bear testimony to the improvement that has taken place in the cotton trade between England and India. In this the Government of India, so long as I have had the honour of serving under them, have always taken the deepest interest, as the benefit which the people of India obtained from the increasing trade was undoubted. But whatever has been done by the agency of Government to bring about the results to which you have been so good as to bear testimony, far more has been done by the district officers, by men like Mr. Lionel Ashburner, and others who are known to you, than by any special department. The district officers and the officers of the Cotton department have worked zealously together in assisting the trade which they saw was enriching the people and improving their districts, and although it must often have been indeed a gladsome thing for the officer working in a remote district of India to feel that whilst he was doing his best to improve the condition of the district and to enrich its inhabitants, he was also at the same time assisting many of his fellow-countrymen of the Lancashire mills. Still the impulse which helped to advance the interests of Manchester sprang wholly from the desire of the local officers to improve the country confided to their charge. The great improvement that has taken place is, however, chiefly due to other circumstances. The story is not a new one; I have told it in print before, but it may, nevertheless, be desirable to refer to it again briefly here. If India did not take full advantage of the opportunity given her by the American war, she at least did something to increase her supply of cotton, to be sold at extraordinarily high prices in the European market. The flood of silver that poured into India enriched and helped to render independent the cultivators who had been for generations in the grasp of the village money-lender. At the same time the trade became so important, that the European merchants, who had, as a rule, confined their operations to the sea coast, pushed into the interior. The improvement in the means of communication which took place about that time much assisted matters, and the cultivator who had long been in the hands of a money-lender who paid him nearly the same price for his cotton, whether good, bad, or indifferent, found himself free to sell to whom he liked, and face to ace with a European merchant who paid him according to the quality, and who was ready to give a high price for cotton carefully grown and picked. Then was given for the first time some inducement to improve. That improvement has been steadily going on now for some years past, and the trade in the districts of Central India and the Berars, with which I am the best acquainted, is now, I believe, on as satisfactory a footing as could be desired. The European agent meets the cultivator in the market and purchases direct from him, paying a high or a low price, according to the quality of the cotton. Steam factories for cleaning and pressing the cotton have been erected close at hand. The railway communication is complete, and thus the cotton bought at the fountain head reaches England in a much purer and satisfactory state than was the case in years gone by. The cotton department have done their best to assist the trade in its present course and to remove any slight obstacles that presented themselves, and it is very satisfactory to us to have received, not only from the local officers, the merchants in the interior, the chambers of commerce at the ports, but also from so distinguished a body as the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, the assurance that these efforts, however slight, have been fully appreciated. Gentlemen, any detailed description of the manner in which the trade is now carried on in the interior of India would be far beyond the limits of an after dinner speech, even if I were well enough to detain you. But I may mention that the whole subject has been excellently set forth by Dr. Forbes Watson and Dr. Birdwood in a complete collection at the International Exhibition at Kensington, and there I shall be happy hereafter to attempt to explain the present system of the trade to any of my Manchester friends who may be able to come, and to show them the life like sketches of the cultivators and traders engaged in every phase of cotton cultivation and the trade in cotton collection of drawings prepared by Mr. Lockwood Kipling, of the School of Art at Bombay But, gentlemen, besides what I have already mentioned regarding the trade, something at least has been done to improve the cultivation of cotton also. In the experimental farms that have been established, endeavours are being made to improve the indigenous seed by selection. The merits of various classes of exotic cottons have been tried, and their adaptability, or the reverse, to the soil or climate have been ascertained. I cannot say that the experimental farms, which are not now confined to experiments in cotton, have as yet been successful financially. Nor, indeed, do I expect that they can possibly be so for some time, at least, to come. The fact is, the very nature of the experiment is often dead against a successful financial result. For instance, an attempt is made to ascertain whether a certain exotic cotton, the merits of which are strongly advocated by some authority on such a subject, is suited to the climate and soil of Central India. The experiment is carefully conducted, and the result is perhaps complete evidence that the plant is utterly unsuited to the province. Well, the experiment has been a complete failure, financially at least. But then, in experiments of this sort, next to well-established success, a good right-down failure is about the very best result you can have. It sets the question at rest, and prevents time and money being spent on attempts to cultivate the same class of cotton in the same place in the future. But all this is much against the financial success of an experimental farm, the chief object of which is not, however, altogether a financial one. Many other important matters, which were postponed for a time, awaiting the formation of the new agricultural department, are now being pushed on; and they will, I believe, be of much benefit to the people of India. Before I left India the most careful instructions had been issued by Mr. Hume, the head of the agricultural department, to test by every variety of experiment the effect of water on different soils and crops, and to ascertain the exact quantity that might in each case be most usefully and economically employed. This important question of irrigation was, as Mr. Isaac Watts, who I see here to-night, and who has been in India, knows, one in which the late Viceroy, the Earl of Mayo, took the greatest interest. Both the President and Sir Thomas Bazley have referred in touching terms to the great loss India has sustained in the death of that most noble of men. But this is a subject on which, even now, those who have known him and served under him can hardly trust themselves to speak. For the future, I think, Manchester may fairly depend on as much being done to forward her views as can be done consistently with the interest of India, which, of course, ought to have, and please God always will have, the first consideration at the hands of the Government. So far as the bargain between India and Manchester has at present gone, it has certainly been a fair one. If India has sent you cotton, and endeavours have been made to assist the trade, you have paid a good price for what has been sent you, and the condition of the people in the cotton-growing tracts has been improved by the enormous sums of money that have been poured into the country. So long as you pay the Indian cultivator a price for his cotton that suits him, he will send you plenty of it. If you cannot manage to do this, no efforts on the part of any number of Government officers could, even if you were able to enlist their services, avail you. And, of course, you would not wish it, for the true interest of Manchester is obviously the welfare of India. As a very intelligent native gentleman remarked to me when talking on the subject, it is utterly foolish to suppose that Manchester would, even if such could by any possibility be brought about, ever really wish the Indian peasant to cultivate cotton or any crop that did not pay him, as the result would be to impoverish one of the best customers of Manchester, and to render it impossible for him to buy very largely of her cloth. The interests of Manchester and India, in regard to the cotton trade, are, I believe, the same. Much more, I believe, can be done to improve the agriculture of the country, and to make the soil bear larger crops and larger profits to the cultivator. And something more can, I believe, be done to improve the means of communication in some of the districts so as to enable the consumer to deal more directly with the producer, to lessen expenses of transit, and thus to ensure the cultivator getting a larger share than heretofore of what the Manchester spinner is able to afford to give for the cotton. As such measures will benefit India quite as much as Manchester, you may, I think, rest assured that they will receive every attention; and it will be a great delight to me to do whatever I can in my humble way to advance them. Mr. President and gentlemen, I again thank you, not only for the reception you have given me to-night, but also for the support you have accorded to me during the years that I was labouring in India, and when we were known to one another only by name and by correspondence.

Mr. John Cheetham proposed "The Indian Planters, native and European; may prosperity attend their enterprises in cotton, rice, sugar, indigo, and all other useful products." He denied that the Manchester merchants were liable to the charge of desiring to conduct the government of India with a selfish view solely to the development and increase of the cotton supply. In the early history of the Cotton Supply Association it had been urged upon its promoters that if they looked for cotton from India they ought to grow cotton themselves. The Manchester cotton merchants, however, preferred to offer inducements to the native growers of cotton by the hope of good profits, to develop the resources of their land. They had sought to impart to the ryots the advantages of the intelligence and industrious example of the English residents in India. There were some men who said that the ryots, who had cultivated cotton for 2,000 years, knew better what was good for the land than the Cotton Supply Association could. But then, what were the results? As a matter of fact, Indian cotton grown by the ryots was not so valuable as American cotton, because it was grown without the care and necessary attention with which it ought to be cultivated. He must say that the Government had not done what it might have done in helping the cultivation of cotton in India. He had learned a humiliating lesson as to how very little state intelligence we brought to operate upon our Government of India. (Hear, hear.) It was very important to continue the pressure of Manchester intelligence upon the Government. The demand for the development of the Indian railway system was made not merely for the selfish object of getting cotton cheaply to the coast, but for the benefit of the country through which the proposed railways would pass. The question could not be settled by a simple reference to the fact that some Indian railways might not pay 5 per cent, but they must consider to what extent the productive capacity of the country through which these railways passed had been improved, and was likely to be improved. He reminded the meeting that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had expressly rejected a suggestion very ably made to them by Mr. Money, a successful Calcutta barrister, that the British Government should advance in India the system by which the Dutch obtained great profits out of their settlement in Java; which "system, in point of fact, was that the Dutch Government compelled their ryots to grow what the Government dictated. And yet Mr. Campbell came to the Society of Arts and complained that the Manchester cotton merchants, by holding out great prices for cotton, had enabled the native bankers in India to induce the ryot to devote exclusive attention to the cultivation of cotton. In truth, the Manchester merchants had no power over the native bankers or ryots, and there was no shadow of excuse for the charge of coercion. No doubt, when the Cotton Supply Association was first commenced, the ryot was the slave of the native banker; but, in consequence of the prosperity of cotton cultivation in India during recent years, the ryots were now, as a class, independent. It was clear, however, that more advantage might be obtained from the Indian soil than had yet been obtained. At present the Indian ryots produced only £70 worth of cotton per acre, against £250 worth of cotton produced per acre in America. How was this state of matters to be remedied? For years the establishment of an agricultural department had been demanded, and such a board had now been nominally established, but the duties of the board, he regretted to say, had been allied with finance and other matters, and the promotion of agricultural improvement he feared, would become a subordinate consideration. He had personally represented to the present Governor-General of India, who was a worthy successor of Lord Mayo, that it was not a right state of things that the agricultural department should not be a separate department exclusively to itself, with branches in every Presidency. (Hear, hear.) The work of the Cotton Supply Association was now coming to a close. Its work had been accomplished for the most part in every field of its operations, with the exception of India. He hoped that the Chamber of Commerce, who would undertake the duties of the association, would keep its attention fixed upon India, not merely as a country to which goods might be exported, but as an important field for the cultivation of cotton, silk, flax, and other articles. Pressure from this manufacturing centre upon the Indian Government both at home and in India was still urgently required, and without it he feared that little advancement would be made. He knew that these views were not precisely those which were entertained by Mr. Elliott, but he hoped the visit of that gentleman to Manchester would have the effect of convincing him of the error of his ways. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Elliott, in reply, said he should confine his remarks to one important question, that of Indian railways. In the financial statement made by Sir Richard Temple last year, it appeared that Indian railways paid on an average less than 3 per cent. And in the same statement there was an announcement that a demand would be made upon the shareholders in this country for £1,800,000; and, further, it was expected that in future there would be a steady accretion to that very large sum. It was also shown that the tonnage and traffic of the Indian railways, with the exception of two, which were, comparatively speaking, small ones, was stationary, and stationary at a point very much below railways in other parts of the world. He asked in whose interests had these railway works been made? It had been generally supposed, and many people asserted, that they had been made mainly in the trade interests of this country, and particularly of Manchester with the view of getting Indian produce cheaply conveyed to the coast. Since he had come to this conclusion himself he had had reason to suppose that he had been in a great measure in error, and this error he must frankly admit; but when he looked farther into the matter he was constrained also to state that in many instances these railways could have been made in no other interests than those of British subjects. In one instance the Government itself admitted that the progress of a railway which they were carrying from the coast into the interior at the foot of the Ghauts must be extremely doubtful, inasmuch as it had to be carried through morasses and jungle and other unproductive country. He asked gentlemen who were interested in commerce to say how far they would involve their own capital in a railway which could not be expected to pay? And yet it was stated that this particular railway would be made under the cover of the name of Manchester. His principal object in addressing the meeting was to induce Manchester men to free themselves from imputations of that kind, and to say to the Government, "You may make your railways for military or political purposes, but you shall not have from us a shilling of money to make a railway in India under the name of cotton, and simply for this reason, that the people of Manchester do not believe in making railways which do not pay." (Laughter.)

Sir E. W. Watkin proposed "The Cotton Supply Association; may its special field of usefulness be maintained and enlarged by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce." He said he did not wish to follow the gentleman who had just spoken on the points of controversy which he had raised, but he would simply say that, if there was anything in statesmanship, its duty was, without interfering with the individual right of liberty of the native producers, to stimulate production as far as it could. It was in that particular department, it seemed to him, that the Government of India had never, since the days of the East India Company, realised the importance of its task. The old East India Company was, after all, a grand institution. It was not their duty to interfere with the religious opinions of those over whom they had authority, but simply to endeavour to develop the products of the country, and make their undertaking profitable. Since India had been emancipated from the control of the East India Company, we in this country had not gained so much as we ought to have gained. The gentlemen who now governed India believed it was their business simply to govern, and did not see the difference between a European or English settlement, and the government of a country where the people had been accustomed to dependency and state patronage. India required, for the present at any rate, that paternal direction which the Government, as a great landowner, ought to extend to it. With respect to the charges that had been brought against Manchester as to the government of India, he put the question—Had they asked those in India to give us anything? Not a farthing. It was was true that English Indians, when they came home to this country, were very fond of bringing charges of selfishness against the Manchester merchants, but he questioned how far the opinion of those men represented the feelings of the Indian population. (Hear, hear.) There was a population of 160,000,000 in India, but it did not follow that there was a public opinion existing in India, and he believed most thoroughly that those gentlemen to whom he had referred would learn more in a week in this city of Manchester than they would in all probability learn during many years' residence in India. (Hear, hear.) He was delighted at the presence of the gentlemen who had addressed them. They would have learned three things by their visit to Manchester, namely, that we wanted nothing that India was ready to sell for which England was not ready to pay; that our relations with India were purely of that kind which involved a benefit felt and received by both parties; and that all Manchester asked was that India should be governed as intelligently and as wisely as were the commercial arrangements between Lancashire and Yorkshire. All they asked was that common sense should be applied in the government of India towards the development of its internal resources, but they wished the Government to understand that they would not be put away by any nonsense. When they asked for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture, and a gentleman was appointed to the office, they would not be satisfied with the appointment of one who had merely the words "Board of Agriculture" chalked upon his back, but they must be satisfied that he would apply himself efficiently to the development of the real wants of the country. (Hear, hear.) All honour and thanks were due to the Cotton Supply Association. He regretted that it was about to close its existence. Although some of its functions might be very well undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce, he regretted that it had not retained a separate existence in order to accomplish the great objects for which it had been established. (Applause.)

Mr. Malcolm Ross, in reply, said the Cotton Supply Association had oppened about seventy new sources of supply of cotton.

Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac proposed the health of the Chairman, who responded.

This concluded the toast list.

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